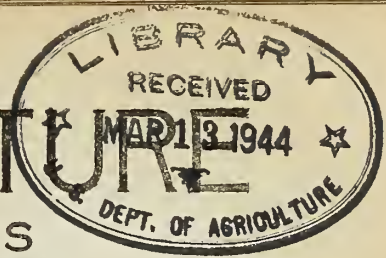


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COTTON LITERATURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Brandt, C.D. Texas cotton. Types of fiber from new source in south plains. Textile World 83(8): 1258, illus., table. July, 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Abstract of paper presented at recent Lowell Textile Institute Alumni Day.

Cotton raised in the High South Plains section of Texas must mature rapidly and be "wind resistant." The greater part of the crop is harvested by "snapping" or "sledding." Table and illustration show effects of different methods of harvesting.

Janssens, P.E.A. Le coton en Afrique tropicale. 402p., illus. Bruxelles, Ateliers R. Bausart, 1932.

Insects attacking cotton: p.112-145.

Reviewed in Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(2): 136. Apr.1933; and in Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 10(4): 104. Apr.1933.

Rodriguez, J.P. El cultivo del algodón Sea Island en Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Insular Expt. Sta. Circ. 102. 33 p., illus. Rio Piedras, 1933.

"Literatura consultada": p.33.

Cultivation of Sea Island cotton in Puerto Rico. Plagues of insects: p.23-33.

Botany

Afzal, Mohammad. Development and shedding of leaves of cotton. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(1): 97-115, illus. Feb.1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

References: p.115.

Afzal, Mohammad. A short note on a new American cotton (N.T.1). Punjab Dept. Agr. Seasonal Notes 11(1): 40-42. Apr. 1933. (Published at Lahore, India)

Barritt, N.W. The differentiation of the epidermal layer in cotton seed.-II. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(3): 183-188, illus., tables. July 1933. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

References: p.188.

Discusses evidence published by Ayyar and Ayyangar "in support of the claims of Gulati and Farr" regarding the continuous differentiation of hairs from the epidermal cells of cotton seed.

Denny, F.E. Changes in leaves during the night. Contrib. Boyce Thompson Inst.4(1): 65-83. Mar. 1932. (Published at Yonkers, N.Y.)

"Data were obtained on the fresh wt., dry wt., and soluble and insoluble N, polysaccharides, starch, and sugar, using tobacco, salvia, sunflower, hawthorn, redbud, beans, lilac, Virginia creeper, peach, soybean, cotton, and grape." - From abstract in Biol. Abs. 7(4):798. Apr.1933.

[Harland, S.C.] The acclimatization of cottons in new areas. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(3): 206-207. July 1933. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

Correspondence between the author and the Uganda Department of Agriculture regarding a previous paper on the subject.

Killough, D.T., and Horlacher, W.R. The inheritance of virescent yellow and red plant colors in cotton. Genetics 18(4): 329-334, tables. July 1933. (Published at Menasha, Wis.)

"Contribution from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, Technical Paper No.237."

"1. Virescent yellow cotton, a new type, is described. This cotton is greenish yellow when young. The chlorophyll gradually increases in amount so that at maturity these plants are not readily distinguishable from normal green plants. Virescent yellow is a simple recessive to green. The genes of this pair have been designated as V (green) and v (virescent yellow).

"2. Red leaf cotton is produced by the distribution of anthocyanin pigment throughout the plant. Data are presented, confirming the results secured by others, which indicate that red leaf R is a simple dominant to green leaf r.

"3. Genes R and V are inherited independently.

"4. The combination of R with V produces a new type named bronze. Bronze is produced by the development of red anthocyanin pigment on a virescent yellow background." - Summary.

Patel, S.J. The F₁ generation of a hybrid between an American and an Asiatic cotton. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(1): 127-130, illus. Feb.1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

References: p.130.

Shull, C.A., and Shull, S.P. Irregularities in the rate of absorption by dry plant tissues. Bot. Gaz. 93(4): 376-399, charts. June 1932. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

"Literature cited": p.398-399.

Experiments "were conducted with pea cotyledons; seed of Zea mays, Xanthium, Hibiscus, and Gossypium." - From abstract in Biol. Abs. 7(4): 790. Apr. 1933.

Fig. 10 shows curves of water intake of cotton seeds under different conditions: lint attached to seed, seed delinted with sulphuric acid, and seed coats removed completely.

Warburton, C.W. A quarter century of progress in the development of plant science. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 25(1): 25-36. Jan. 1933. (Published at Geneva, N. Y.)

Cotton: p.32-33.

Agronomy

Ahuja, L.T.R. Some trials of Chitta narma (289-F American cotton) in the Nili Bar colony. Punjab Dept. Agr. Seasonal Notes 11(1): 7-8. Apr. 1933. (Published at Lahore, India)

Bennett, H. H. The quantitative study of erosion technique and some preliminary results. Geogr. Rev. 23(3): 423-432, tables. July 1933. (Published by American Geographical Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

Cotton is one of the crops listed in tables.

Brock, Mary. Alexander D. Mebane. Acco Press 11(7): 6-7, illus. July 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)

Describes the cotton plant developed by Mr. Mebane's experiments.

Dhillon, B.K.S. Comparison of two rotations (a) maize-senji-cotton and (b) maize-wheat-cotton. Punjab Dept. Agr. Seasonal Notes 10(2): 1-2. Oct. 1932. (Published at Lahore, India)

McIntosh, A.E.S. Report of the geneticist for year 1931-32. Agr. Jour. [Barbados] 1(3): 1-18. July 1932. (Published by Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Barbados, B.W.I.)

"The object of the experiment was to test the effect of two spacing distances on the yield and time of yield of seed cotton. The spacings employed were (1) rows 5 feet apart, two plants at every 20 inches in rows, and (2) two rows 2 feet apart, space of 3 feet; then two rows 2 feet apart, etc.; two plants at every 20 inches in the rows. The conclu-

sions drawn from the experiment are that the closer spacing increases the yield of seed cotton per acre, and that in a year favouring the cotton crop the closer spacing hastens the maturity of the cotton." - The Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10(3): 223. July 1933.

Mahalanobis, P.C. The effect of fertilizers on the variability of the yield and the rate of shedding of buds, flowers and bolls in the cotton plant in Surat. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(1): 131-138. Feb. 1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.6.

Mahalanobis, P.C., and Bose, S.S. Certain varietal studies on the cotton plant in Surat. Indian Jour. Agr.Sci.3(2): 339-344. Apr.1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.9.

Mahalanobis, P.C., and Bose, S.S. The effect of different doses of nitrogen on the rate of shedding of buds, flowers and bolls in the cotton plant in Surat. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(1): 147-154. Feb. 1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.8.

Mahalanobis, P.C., and Bose, S.S. The effect of the time of application of fertilizers on the yield and the rate of shedding of buds, flower and bolls in the cotton plant in Surat. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(1): 139-146. Feb.1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.7.

Nehru, S.S. New experiments in electrofarming. Continuation of Further experiments in electrofarming (Bulletin no.61) and Experiments in electrofarming (Bulletin no.53) and analysis of results obtained with new tests made in the districts of Naini Tal and Lucknow from March 1932 to March 1933. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Dept. Agr. Bul.62. 55 p., illus. Allahabad, India, 1933.

Improvement of cotton cultivation by electrocultural methods by increasing a resistance to and eradication of pink-boll worm and root-rot: p. 1-3.

Comparative germination and growth of C402, C250 and Baroda cotton seed after different kinds of electrocultural treatments: p.33-34.

Quinby, J.R., and Stephens, J.C. A rapid method of planting small field plats of row crops. (Note) Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 25(7): 493-494. July 1933.

(Published at Geneva, N.Y.)
Cotton and sorghum.

Risbec, J. Rapport sur l'agriculture en Nouvelle-Calédonie. Bulletin de l'Agence Générale des Colonies 26(289): 597-608. Apr. 1933. (Published at Galerie d'Orleans, Palais-Royal, Paris, France)
Report on the agriculture of New Caledonia.
Brief section on cotton varieties: p.607-608.

Diseases

Butler, E.J. Tropical plant diseases; their importance and control. Nature 130(3295): 949-952. Dec.24, 1932. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England)

"From a semi-popular lecture delivered before Section K (Botany) of the British Association at York on Sept.2."

Includes a discussion of "the recent wave of epidemic disease that has ravaged the cotton plantations of the Sudan."

McNamara, H.C., Wester, R.E., and Gunn, K.C. Persistent strands of the root-rot fungus in Texas. Science 77(2004): 510-511. May 26, 1933. (Published by Science Press, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N.Y.)

"The knowledge that strands of the root-rot fungus, in addition to the sclerotia, remain in a viable and infectious condition in the soil for several years, is worthy of note. In contrast to the more deeply seated infections of the far southwest, the strands at Greenville, Texas, were found most abundant in the surface foot of soil which render them more accessible to tillage operations or to soil disinfectants."

Insects

Moyens de lutte contre la "Stephanoderes Hampei" dans les plantations de café et de coton. Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge 7(8): 102. July 1933. (Published at 34, Rue de Stassart, Bruxelles, Belgium)

Methods of fighting the "Stephanoderes Hampei" in coffee and cotton plantations.

Farm Engineering

Clark, A. F. Ingenious drive distinguishes mechanical harvester. Machine Design 4(8): 11-14, illus. Aug.1932. (Published by Johnson Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio)

Describes the Gyracon harvester designed by Geo. R. Myercord and Associates, Chicago.

"Mechanical cotton pickers, to be successful, must gather a good majority of the ripe cotton and substantially nothing else, and in accomplishing this, must not injure either the cotton or the various parts of the plant; they must operate efficiently in cotton with green leaves and in that with dead leaves and stems; they must be capable of operating efficiently in most types and sizes of plants, but need not be capable of handling abnormally large or small plants inasmuch as these are relatively few in number; and they must be so constructed that no oil can get on the cotton."

In the driftway. Nation 136(3543): 613-614. May 31, 1933. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)

Mention is made of a mechanical cotton picker which "when tried out in Louisiana last autumn seemed to many observers, including some technicians, to solve the problem. The new device makes use of a 'wet spindle' ...It is said that the new machine will reduce the cost of picking cotton, now \$10 to \$20 a bale, to \$1.70 or \$.85, doing the work of 40 to 100 human pickers according to the heaviness of the crop...Inevitably it would end what is left--and there is a good deal--of the old plantation system historically associated with the South."

Farm Management

Elliott, E. A. The development of a Texas cotton plantation. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14(1): 1-14. June 1933. (Published by Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

"This paper is adapted from a study of the same estate by the author, entitled 'An Economic Survey of a Texas Cotton Plantation as to Tenantry, Tenancy, and Management.'"

The author discusses the acquisition of the land and colonization, growth and development, extent of the estate, and present organization.

Hurst, W.M., and Church, L.M. Power and machinery in agriculture. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 157, 39 p., tables, charts. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Literature cited: p.37-38.

Table 3.-Approximate labor requirements for major operations in the production of 1 acre of cotton (750 pounds seed cotton).

Farm Social Problems

Cotton...greatest, richest export. It holds 10,000,000 people in economic peonage and, because cotton must always be exported, either God or Washington must save them. Fortune 7(6): 22-29, 106, 108-111, illus. (Published at 350 East 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.)

Describes the present situation in the cotton states and probable effects of recent national and international plans on the producers of cotton.

Lewis, E. E. The southern Negro and the American labor supply. Polit. Sci. Quart.48(2): 172-183. June 1933. (Published at Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

"With low [cotton] prices operating differentially against the Negro, and mechanization exhibiting the same racial bias, the agricultural factor may become a powerful expulsive force in the movement of the Negro farmer. The pull of industry, however, is a sufficiently strong influence in Negro migration to draw colored labor from cotton fields without the aid of agricultural disorganization."

Yarbrough, W.H. Economic aspects of slavery in relation to southern and southwestern migration. 112 p. Nashville, Tenn., George Peabody college for teachers, 1932.

Bibliography: p.107-112.

The effect of cotton growing and lack of manufacturing is included in the discussion.

Cooperation in Production

Mississippi growers double acreage in community project. Oklahoma Cotton Grower 13(10): 1. June 15, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"Mississippi farmers are putting 125,000 acres into one-variety cotton communities this season."

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii sovkhosnyi institut. Pakhta-Aral v4 zavershaiushem. 152p., illus. tables. [Moskva] Sel'kolkhozgiz, 1932.

Describes how the collective cotton farm Pakhta-Aral in Central Asia completed its five-year program in four years.

PREPARATIONGinning

Adams, Orville. New rate schedule for ginning. 1933 season demands revised rates everywhere. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(26): 3-4, tables. July 1, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Tables give average costs for ginneries east and west of the Mississippi River.

Adams, Orville. Rates for ginning affected by local conditions and practice. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(29): 3-4. July 22, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author "has selected a group of well-managed and properly operated outfits scattered over South Texas. He had access to actual cost figures as reported by the owners who kept accurate accounts. In addition to the numerous items which may enter into the cost of ginning, this article brings out the important fact that there are leaks through which the ginner's profits go without such leaks being included in the schedule of cost. It also is concluded that a rate of around \$0.40 a hundred pounds of seed cotton would be necessary to earn even a small profit on the operation." - Editorial note.

Bennett, C.A. Ginning of cotton can be improved. Mid-South Cotton News 11(1): 2. July 1933. (Published at 822 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn.)

Extracts from speech at Texas Cotton School, Austin, Tex.

Blanton, B.C. Electrical energy most economical and efficient medium of power for cotton ginning in Texas. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(28): 3-4, illus. July 15, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

How much does it cost? Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 42(4): 11-12, tables. June 1933. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives estimated cost of ginning a bale of cotton.

Sykes, E.L. Continental's new conveyor-distributor drier. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(11): 10, illus. July 1933. (Published at 14 Cotton Exch. Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)

Describes a machine for conditioning green, wet or damp cotton.

MARKETING

General

Lyra, J.M. de. Aspectos economicos da exploracao algodoeira no Brasil. Brazil, Ministerio da agricultura, Directoria de plantas texteis, Pub.1, 18p., tables. Rio de Janeiro, 1933.

Economic aspects of cotton investigations in Brazil.

Demand and Competition

Bankwitz, Otto. Causes de la dépression qui affecte l'industrie cotonnière mondiale et remèdes à y apporter. 32 p., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Causes of the depression which affects the world cotton industry, and suggested remedies.

Bates, E.S. The Canadian cotton industry. Indus. Canada 34(1): 34-40, illus. May, 1933. (Published by Canadian Manufacturers Association, Inc., Toronto, Ont., Canada)

A brief history of the industry.

Bombay textile industry. Financial News 1(18): 6. July 1, 1933. (Published at Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, India)

Brief survey of the situation with special reference to Japanese competition.

Catterall, W.H. Trade restrictions. 14p., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Discusses tariffs, boycotts, and quotas, and the monetary situation as they affect the Lancashire cotton industry.

Ceylon is still a potential market for British textiles. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2307): 429. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Ellinger, Barnard. Are Japanese wages "unfair"? A comparison with British rates. Manchester Guardian Com.27(681): 28. July 8, 1933. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Most of the operatives in Japanese cotton spinning and weaving mills are girls between the ages of 14 and 18. Their wages are compared with those of girls of the same ages in various British industries. On this basis it is concluded that "the case of 'unfair' Japanese wages must fall to the ground."

Ellinger, Barnard. Japanese competition with Lancashire. Comparisons of cotton trade costs. Manchester Guardian

Com.27(680): 3, tables. July 1, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Table I. Comparison of Japanese and Lancashire costs (pence per piece)

La Beaumelle, R.A.de. The development of the rayon industry and its repercussions on the products and markets of the French cotton industry. 10 p., chart. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

"As far as the French Cotton industry is concerned, the progress of rayon has not, up to the present, really affected the consumption of yarns of coarse and medium counts, but, on the other hand, the fine counts have lost an important part of their market...It is the spinning branch of the cotton industry, and not the weaving section which must be most seriously affected by the progress of the rayon industry." - Conclusion.

Niemeyer, A. The world economic conference. How the textile industry is most vitally affected by the outcome of the conference, and the reasons why it will suffer most in the event of another failure. Textile Recorder 51(603): 22-23. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Oliver, T. The human element in the textile industries. Textile Recorder 51(603): 44-45. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of the Mather lecture at Textile Institute annual conference, Harrogate, June 7, 8 and 9, 1933.

"The textile industry requires more uniform skill than any other large industry does."

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(29): 15-17. July 20, 1933.

Ranga, N.G. The economics of handloom. (Being a study of the social and economic conditions of handloom weavers of South India) 302 p. Bombay, T.B. Tara-porewala sons and co., [1930] (Andhra economic series no.3)

"Part of a thesis presented...to the University of Oxford," and written in 1926-27.

"Weaving on rough cotton yarn has been given up in almost all places, its place being taken up by fine yarn, silk and artificial silk weaving."

Reviewed in Indian Jour.Econ.13(2): 238-239. Oct. 1932.

Shanghai sewing-thread factories. Chinese Econ. Bul. 22(18): 272-273, tables. May 6, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Cotton thread was first made in Kiangsu in 1912. Six factories are now in operation. Daily capacity of machines, average daily output, wages, and value of product are given in this brief description of the industry.

Shorter working week. Is it practicable in the cotton industry? Textile Weekly 11(278): 455, tables. June 30, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The southern sacrifice. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(29): 36-37. July 20, 1933. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Compares wages formerly paid by the southern mills with minimum wages now required by the government.

Textile developments in Europe. Markets to watch in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Jugoslavia. Textile Weekly 11(278): 457. June 30, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Tugwell, R.G. American vs. foreign cotton. Cotton Digest 5(34): 5-6. July 8, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Excerpts from an address broadcast June 30, 1933.

"Our problem is not one of maintaining the supply of American cotton in order to maintain our competitive position in foreign markets; our problem, rather is one of adjusting our supply to the world demand for cotton."

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(28): 11-12. July 13, 1933; Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(11): 3, 5. July 1933.

Supply and Movement

Abaza, Fouad. Maarad cotton. 3 p. tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Gives quality, acreage, prices and exports of Maarad cotton.

American cotton acreage. A report of unusual interest.

Textile Weekly 11(279): 479, 481, tables, charts. July 7, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Discusses the revised estimates of acreage and average yield per acre recently issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Biehl, Max. Deutschlands spinnstoffversorgung und die künftige weltmarktlage. Spinner und Weber 51(27): 12, 14, tables. July 7, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Germany's supply of textile raw materials and the future world market situation.

From Wirtschaftsdienst, hft.26.

Brazil. Ministerio das relações exteriores. Serviço de commerciaes. Brazil, resources - possibilities - development. 222 p. illus. Rio de Janeiro, 1932.

Cotton: p.16-20.

Chinese cotton statistics association. Cotton production in China, 1931. 150 p., tables. Shanghai, China, [1932]

In Chinese. Some table headings in English.

The cotton crop. N.C. Farm Forecaster (63-Ann. issue): 16-17, illus., tables. June 1933. (Published by North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N.C.)

Discussion accompanies table showing acreage, yield per acre (pounds), production (bales), price (per lb.), total value of lint, value per acre for districts and counties in North Carolina. in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Developments in Egyptian cotton. Maarad, Giza 7, and Sakha 4 cottons. Textile Weekly 11(276): 404, 416. tables. June 16, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of papers read by Fouad Bey Abaza and Hussein Enan Bey before the International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 7-10, 1933.

Enan, Hussein. Note on Giza 7 and Sakha 4 cottons. 3 p., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Henderson, W.O. John Bright and Indian cotton. Em-

pire Cotton Growing Rev.10(3): 189-194. July 1933.
(Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great
Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

"John Bright was the most distinguished states-
man in the nineteenth century to advocate the en-
couragement of cotton-growing within the Empire,
and particularly in India."

Hesling, E. Rapport de mission au Cameroun et en
Afrique Équatorial Française. Association Coton-
nière Coloniale Bul. Trimestriel 31 (n.s. 11):
65-86, illus. July 1933. (Published at 55, Rue
de Châteaudun, 55, Paris (IXe) France)

Report of a mission to the Cameroons and in
French Equatorial Africa, to investigate the cot-
ton situation.

India. Bombay Presidency. Department of agriculture.
Season and crop report for the year 1931-32. 117 p.,
Bombay, 1933.

Cotton yield statistics in various tables.

Jones, G. A. Recent agricultural developments in
some of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Agr.
Soc. Trinidad and Tobago Proc. 33(6): 168-180.
June 1933. (Published at Port of Spain, Trinidad)

Brief information on cotton industry: p.171,
176-177, 180.

Le paysan africain. Génie Rural 26: 18-19, illus.
June 1933. (Published at 39, rue du Général-Foy,
Paris (8e) France)

The African country.

Map shows distribution of cotton.

Les produits agricoles de l'Afrique orientale fran-
çaise. Génie Rural 26: 20-22, illus. June 1933.
(Published at 39, rue du Général-Foy, Paris (8e)
France)

The agricultural products of French East Africa.
Brief information on cotton production.

Les richesses et les possibilités de l'Afrique équa-
toriale française. Génie Rural 26: 35-36. June
1933. (Published at 39, rue du Général-Foy, Paris
(8e) France)

The resources and the possibilities of French
Equatorial Africa.

Cotton production: p.35.

Rigby, Cecil. Estudio comparativo de los algodones

peruanos de la cosecha de los años 1931 y 1932. Vida Agrícola 10(115): 1175,1177,1179. June 1933. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Comparative study of the Peruvian cotton crops of the years 1931 and 1932.

St.Kitts-Nevis in 1932. West India Com. Circ. 48 (904): 210. May 25, 1933. (Published at 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, England)

Extracts from address of Mr. D.R. Stewart on the financial and economic condition of St.Kitts-Nevis, in which he stated that "the market for Sea Island cotton has continued to be unsatisfactory, and the area under cultivation throughout the Presidency has been reduced from 6,000 to 600 acres."

Stewart, J.L. The progress of colonial cotton in Africa. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(4):78-89, table. July 24, 1933. (Published by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Discusses production in recent years in the African colonies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Italy.

Sudan. Governor-general. Report on the finances, administration and condition of the Sudan in 1931. 166 p. London, 1932.

Cotton yields; p.59-66.

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics, India. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10(3):208-214, tables. July 1933. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

Statistics of acreage. production and yield.

Prices

Bright outlook for Egyptian cotton. Confidence in future course of values. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2307):428. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extracts from report by Hugo Lindermann and Arno S. Pearce on the recent rise in the price of American cotton and its effect on cotton dealings in Alexandria. "If we should manage to sell in the coming season the probable crop of 8,000,000 cantars at an average price of 15 dollars, Egypt will receive 120,000,000 dollars, i.e., double what was paid her this season."

Commercial statistics. Textile Weekly 11(278):451, chart. June 30, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Comment on papers by A.W.Flux, entitled "The measurement of price changes: retrospect and prospect," and Sir Alan J. Sykes, showing need for statistics. Chart shows "Parity between price of Egyptian cotton and of 60's Egyptian cop twist."

Contributions to assist trade. Textile Weekly 11(277): 427-428, chart. June 23, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Quotes from address of Mr. J.O.M.Clark. Chart shows parity between prices of American raw cotton futures and of 32s American cop twist.

Ellis, L.S. Oklahoma farm prices. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Economics Sup. 94p. tables. Stillwater, Okla. [1933]

Includes prices of cotton, 1910-Apr. 1933, by months.

Wallace, H.A. Money's worth for consumer of farm products. Fair price to pay for bread and cotton textiles on basis of production cost of wheat and cotton. United States News 1(10):4. July 15-22, 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Discusses relationship between prices of raw cotton and prices of cotton goods.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Cappel, N.L. The effect of futures trading upon the cotton and the cotton yarn market. 8p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Cox, A.B. Effects of futures trading upon the cotton and cotton yarn markets. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Hofgaard, Gabr. The protection of spinners from financial losses due to failure of cotton exporters. 2p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Examples of losses experienced by Norwegian firms are given.

Ponniah, J.S. Underneath the cloth. Indian Jour. Econ. 13(4):669-676. illus. Apr.1933. (Published by Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Describes the method of bidding for raw cotton "underneath the cloth" in Indian markets. The buyers, after examining the cotton, give the broker secret signals by means of certain pressures of the hand, under cover of a shawl or thick cloth, to indicate the prices they will pay. He then sells the cotton to the highest bidder. The author states that "the system of secret bids ensures a fair price for the seller and the buyer alike."

Siedenburg, G.R. Effects of futures trading in cotton on the raw cotton and cotton goods markets. 5p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Terms of payment and of credits. 8p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Replies to letters sent to all associations by the International Cotton Committee requesting information upon the question of terms of payment and the limitation of credits.

Westerschulte, H. The effect of futures market on the cotton industry. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Services and Facilities

New service offered farmers and ginners. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10):7,13, illus. July, 1933. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.)

Houston firm offers to advance ginning and freight without interest and store and insure cotton for the first thirty days free.

Cooperation in Marketing

Henry, C. G. Annual report, Mid-south cotton growers assn., Memphis, Tenn. for 1932-33. Mid-South Cotton News 11(1):3. July 1933. (Published at 822 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn.)

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Ahmad, Nazir. Blow-room treatment for a long-staple cotton. India. Indian Cent. Cotton Com., Technol. Lab., Leaflet 4, 4p., tables. Bombay, Times of India press, 1933.

"The present leaflet embodies the results of spinning tests on samples of Sudan Sakel cotton, in which the blow-room treatment was varied with a view to finding out which particular treatment is best suited to a cotton possessing a fine and long (1 1/4") staple."

Also in Textile Manfr. 59(703):262,283. July 1933.

Ahmad, Nazir. Note on "green stained" Sind-American cotton. India. Indian Cent. Cotton Com., Technol. Lab. Leaflet 2, 4p., tables, Bombay, Times of India press, 1933.

"Various tests on stained and unstained samples of this cotton were carried out at the Technological Laboratory...The results of these tests proved conclusively that yarns spun from the green stained sample are very nearly as strong as those given by an unstained sample, and that, after undergoing normal bleaching treatment, they are indistinguishable from the latter."

Noted in Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(2): 126. Apr. 1933.

Appel, W.D. The textile-shrinkage problem. Com. Standards Mo. 9(12): 267-268. June 1933. (Published by Bureau of Standards, U.S.Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Prepared for "presentation at the Second Conference on Textile Shrinkage at the Arkwright Club in New York on May 16," 1933.

The author states that the problem is "to provide means whereby the purchaser of a fabric, garment, or other made-up article can be certain that it will launder without objectionable shrinkage...A suitable [laboratory] test has been developed for cotton textiles."

"Applique". A simple micro-balance. A useful accessory for fibre weight determination. Textile Weekly 11 (278):461, illus. June 30, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Ishiwara, Masanori. On the state of cellulose molecule in a solution. Jour. Soc.Chem.Indus.Japan 36(6):349B. June 1933. (Published

by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from original communication.

Supplement to author's report, 1933, vol. 36, no.4.

Balls, W.L. Capacitance hygroscoy. Nature 131(3305): 329-330. Mar.4,1933. (Published by Macmillan and Co.,Ltd.,St.Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England)

"The author replies to Schofield's criticisms and states that with the arrangement previously described and under the limitations of use set out, the capacitances which he measured are primarily due to capacity."-Jour.Textile Inst.24(4):A218. Apr.1933.

Bean, Percy. Some faults in cotton and rayon fabrics. Textile Manfr. 59(702):247-248. June 1933. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 31, King St., West, Manchester, 3, England)

"Troubles commence with the cotton itself and the preparation of yarn. Amongst these are faults caused by so-called 'dead cotton' appearing as light or white specks after dyeing or printing. This effect is due to the poor affinity of dead cotton for some dyestuffs. Different types of cotton may vary in colour. Mixed deliveries of weft gave to a grey cloth a markedly striped appearance."

[Empire cotton growing corporation] Report on samples of cotton from Cyprus. Cyprus Agr. Jour. 28(2): 42. June 1933. (Published at Micosia, Cyprus)

Report shows grade, length, strength, quality and character, and value of four samples of American-type cotton.

Frenzel, Walter. Die garnprüfung am laufenden faden. Spinner und Weber 51(25):2-4, illus. June 23, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Yarn testing on the running thread.

Freudenberg, Karl, and Soff, Karl. Die acetolyse der cellulose. Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft 66(1): 19-27, charts. Jan. 4, 1933. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G. M. b. H. Berlin, Germany)

"The acetolysis of cellulose is discussed in the light of recent work on the subject, and some new experiments are described. Cellulose is thought to decompose in two stages, not by a monomolecular reaction. The two stages are the beginning of decomposition, when the polysaccharide chain is unbroken, and the splitting off of cellobiose. The optical rotations of acetolysed cellulose, laevoglucosan, cellobiose, and glucose, after varying

times of acetolysis, are expressed graphically." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A229. April 1933.

Hall, A.J. Formaldehyde in the treatment of textile materials. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(13): 379-381, 399-400, illus. June 19, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"In this article attention is drawn to the possibilities of chemically combining cellulose fibers (cotton and viscose rayon) with formaldehyde, and an account of researches along these lines is reviewed."

[Haven, G.B.] Thinks serigraph method should replace skein tests of yarn strength. Textile Bul. 44(21): 8, 29. July 20, 1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Extracts from paper presented at meeting of Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials.

Heim de Balsac, F. Le critérium technologique et le perfectionnement de la culture cotonnière. Académie d'Agriculture de France, Comptes Rendus des Séances 19(17): 610-616. May 17, 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

The technological criterion and the improvement of cotton culture.

Hess, Kurt, Trogus, Carl, and Dziengel, Kurt. Zur kenntnis der beziehung zwischen cellulose und cellulosedextrinen. II. Krystallisation der nitrocellulose. Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie 501(1): 49-84, illus. tables, charts. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H. Berlin W 35, Germany)

"This paper describes the optical and crystallographic properties of a number of products of the nitration of cellulose and of a 'limit dextrin 2' produced by the hydrolysis of an acetate obtained in the acetolysis of cellulose. The conclusion is drawn that this dextrin is chemically identical with the substance of cellulose fibres and that, being devoid of the troublesome morphological characters of fibres, it is particularly suitable for further studies on the chemical constitution of cellulose. Some of the nitrated products examined were the addition compounds with acetone and cyclohexanones and the fact that nitrocellulose so readily forms these compounds is explained by the postulation of strong residual valences in the molecule." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A287. May 1933.

Identification of textile fibres. Amer. Silk and Rayon Jour. 52(5): 22. May 1933. (Published by Clifford &

Lawton, Inc., 34 North Crystal St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.)

Describes the use of the new reagent, "Neocarmin," for identifying fibers.

India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Tech. Circs. 88-95. Feb.-Apr.1933.
[Bombay]

No.88. Spinning test report (no.348) on sample of Ujjain cotton, 1932-33.-No. 89. Technological report on Punjab-American 4F, 1932-33.-No.90 Spinning test report (no.352) on samples of Broach cotton 1932-33.-No.91. Spinning test report (no.353) on samples of Khandesh cotton, 1932-33.No.92. Spinning test report (no.356) on samples of C.P.No.1 and Berar cottons, 1932-33.-No.93. Spinning test report (no.357) on samples of Latur and Nanded cottons, 1932-33.-No.94. Technological report on Surat 1027 A.L.F., 1932-33.-No.95. Spinning test report (no.360) on samples of Hubli Kumpta and Hubli Upland cottons, 1932-33.

Iyengar, R.L.N. The clinging power of cotton and the number of convolutions per centimetre. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(2): 320-333. Apr. 1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Jaffard, R.M. Principes scientifiques de la préparation des celluloses et du blanchiment des fibres textiles végétales. Tiba 10(10): 839-845. Oct.1932. (Published at 61, Avenue Jean-Jaures, Paris, France)
To be continued.

"The author discusses the structure and chemical composition of wood and vegetable fibres and gives a general account of modern theories of the reactions involved in the preparation of cellulose from wood, straw, and similar materials and in bleaching of cotton and other plant fibres. An extensive bibliography is given."-Jour.Textile Inst.24(6): A316. June 1933.

Küsebauch, Karl. The behaviour of cottons of various origins under definite swelling processes.3p., tables chart. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Küsebauch, Karl. Determination of the combing value of cotton yarns. 2p., charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Küsebauch, Karl. Fatigue or hysteresis phenomena in the case of tensile stress on cotton yarns. 5p., tables, charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10. 1933.

Also in Textile Weekly 11(276):411, illus. June 16, 1933.

Markert, H. Eine neue methode zum nachweis chemisch geschädigter baumwolle. Spinner und Weber 51(25): 7-8, table. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

A new method for the detection of chemically damaged cotton.

Markham, W. Defects in weaving of cotton fabrics. Melliand Textile Mo. 5(4/5):92-94, illus. June-July, 1933. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, inc., 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

"Defects in finished cotton cloth may be due to faulty raw material, to processes or machines which are mechanically defective or not set properly. It is the purpose of this article to discuss some of the more important faults and suggest their remedy." The faults discussed are: Mispicks, rough cloth, reed marks, thick and thin places, and bad selvages.

Moscow. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Sektor khlopha. Novye sorta i vidy khlopka i ikh ispol'zovanie. 164p. illus., tables, charts, Moskva, 1932.

New varieties of cotton and their treatment.

Moscow. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Sektor khlopha. Osnovnye svoistva khlopkovogo volokna i metody ikh opredeleniia. 101p. illus. Moskva, 1933.

Original characteristics of cotton fibres and methods of determining them.

Neale, S.M., and Stringfellow, W.A. The absorption of direct dyestuffs by cellulose. Some notes on current research. Textile Recorder 51(603):45,47. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper presented at Textile Institute Annual Conference, Harrogate, June 7-9, 1933.

Conclusions also in Textile Weekly 11(276):416. June 16, 1933.

A new X-ray fibre spectograph. Textile Amer. 60(1):
10. July, 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South
Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

Describes an instrument designed by W. T. Astbury
for the investigation of wool, silk, cotton, etc.

Nickerson, Dorothy, and Milstead, L.D. Studies of
stability of color in raw cotton. A preliminary
report. 22p., multigr. Washington, D.C., U.S.Dept.
of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1933.

"The chief points are that: (1) Upland cottons
at time of opening were fairly constant in bright-
ness; (2) upland cottons at time of opening varied
greatly in amount of creaminess or chroma; (3) the
creamier cottons held their brightness better than
did the whiter cottons, and (4) in most cases there
seemed to be a high correlation between amount of
rainfall and change in brightness."-Summary.

Pearse, N.S. Moisture in American cotton. 7p., illus.,
tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress
of delegated representatives of master cotton spin-
ners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International
Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Tables show moisture tests of American cotton.

Extracts in Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2309):
485. June 16, 1933.

Sakurada, Ichiro. Theoretische betrachtung der kinetik
der cellulosereaktion. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus.Japan
36(6):299B-303B, illus. June 1933. (Published by
Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Building, Maru-
nouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from the original communication.

Theoretical consideration of the kinetics of
cellulose reaction.

Scheid, E.M. Neues auswertungsverfahren für die ver-
suchsergebnisse des haarzerreissapparates "Deforden"
nach Prof.Krais. Melliand Textilberichte 14(5):249-
251, illus. May 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Ger-
many)

New methods for evaluating the results of the
hair-breaking apparatus "Deforden" (constructed)
according to Prof. Krais.

Schiefer, H.F. The compressometer, an instrument for
evaluating the thickness, compressibility, and com-
pressional resilience of textiles and similar mater-
ials. Bur.Standards Jour.Research 10(6):705-713,
illus. June 1933. (Published by Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C.)

Results of tests on cotton rug underlay, blankets,
knit goods, and balloon cloth are included.

Schramek, W., Neumann, H., and Schubert, C. Das Röntgenfaserdiagramm als quantitativer massstab für die veränderung der bausteine der cellulosefaser durch chemische prozesse. 2.Mitteilung: Die berechtigung der anwendung von mischpräparaten zur messung partieller umsetzung bei der einwirkung von wässriger Na(OH) auf cellulose. Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie B20 (3/4): 209-216. illus. 1933. (Published by Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft M.B.H., Leipzig, Germany)

The x-ray fiber diagram as a quantitative measure of changes in the micelles of cellulose by chemical processes. II. The application of mixed preparations to the measurement of partial change in the effect of aqueous sodium hydroxide on cellulose.

"Conclusions from x-ray fiber diagrams of cellulose should be very cautiously drawn especially if microphotometer traces are not made. Many examples of false results are discussed. A new modification of Ma cellulose is described."-Chemical Abstracts 27(10: 2574. May 20, 1933.

Schwertassek, Karl. Research on mercerisation and steeping. 4p., charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Schwertassek, Karl, and Horatschke, Josef. On the determination of the acid content of finished cotton. 1p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Shaposhnikov, V.G. Researches on moisture of the Soviet Union cotton. Issue II, part 1, Accounts of observations at the cotton cleaning mills. 121p., tables, charts. Kief, Académie des sciences, Classe des sciences naturelles et techniques, 1932.

In Ukrainian.

Shaposhnikov, V.G. Researches on moisture of the Soviet Union cotton. Issue II, part 2, Accounts of observations at the cotton spinning mills. 64p. illus. tables. Kief, Académie des sciences, Classe des sciences naturelles et techniques, 1932.

In Ukrainian.

Shaposhnikov, V.G. Researches on moisture of the Soviet Union cotton. Issue III, parts 1-5. Observations on test bales. 197p., illus., tables. Kief, Académie des sciences, Classe des sciences naturelles et techniques, 1932.

In Ukrainian.

Shaposhnikov, V.G. Researches on moisture of the Soviet Union cotton. Issue IV, parts 1-2. Observations on mean samples. 169p., tables, charts. Kief, Académie des sciences, Classe des sciences naturelles et techniques, 1932.

In Ukrainian.

Shaposhnikov, V.G. Researches on moisture of the Soviet Union cotton. Issue V, parts 1-3, Meteorological elements. 156p., tables. Kief, Académie des sciences, Classe des sciences naturelles et techniques, 1932.

In Ukrainian.

Snyder, E.B., and Winegar, Gladys. The effect of home and commercial laundry methods on cotton fabrics. Jour. Home Econ. 25(6):488-490, table. June-July, 1933. (Published by American Home Economics Association, Baltimore, Md.)

"Published with the approval of the Director as Paper 136, Journal Series, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station."

"It is realized that this study is limited and not conclusive...However...the findings...seem to add justification for the belief that the commercial laundry has a more deleterious effect upon cotton fabrics than home methods."

Spinners' praise for Indian cotton. What recent tests have shown. Might displace American. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2307):428. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"It has been found practicable to spin up to 44's twist and up to 60's weft from the [Indian] cotton submitted" to the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee.

Ssurowaja, A.W., and Viktorov, P.P. Immature and after-frost cottons: chemical analysis. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A217. Apr. 1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract from Sa Rekonstrukziju textilnoi Promyshlennosti, 1932, No.5/6, 37-41.

"Immature cotton has a smaller cellulose content than mature cotton (81:94.5%); 20-day cotton is unsuitable for use as a textile raw material. Mature after-frost cotton possesses the necessary good qualities."

Abstract also in Empire Cotton Growing Review 10(3): 247. July 1933.

Suter, Alfred. Universal yarn numbering balance and ruler. Instruments 6(4): 89, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"This balance for determining yarn counts from short length is designed so that the only part pro-

jecting from the case is a hook on which the short length of yarn is hung for weighing. A special ruler is provided with appropriate graduations for cotton, spun silk, rayon, worsted, linen, etc., and is also a cutting tool."—*Jour. Textile Inst.* 24(6): A324. June 1933.

Überwachung der luftfeuchtigkeit im prüfraum. *Spinner und Weber* 51(26): 8-9, illus. June 30, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Supervision of humidity in the test room.

Zalkind, B.J. Testing instruments aid in spinning. *Textile Bul.* 44(18):5, illus. June 29, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Extracts from address at Lowell Textile Institute.
The author discusses the value of tests and mentions instruments needed for testing yarn.

Technology of Manufacture

K., W. Was ist beim mercerisieren von rohgarn zu beachten? *Spinner und Weber* 51(26): 8. June 30, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
What care is to be observed in the mercerization of raw yarn?

Lakeman, S. High drafting on the mule. *Textile Recorder* 51(603):41-42, illus. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)
Illustrations show Casablancas high draft on the Oldham mule.

Lipowsky, E. Der einfluss der streckgeschwindigkeit, passagenzahl und oberzylinderbelastung auf die parallelisierung der fasern. *Spinner und Weber* 51(27): 1-4, charts, tables. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Influence of the drawing frame, speed, number of doublings, and top roller weighting on the parallelization of fibers.

Nasmith, Frank, and English, Walter. Recent improvement in textile machinery. 21p., illus. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

A new loom for the manufacture of cord tyre fabrics. Overcoming the warp control difficulty. *Textile Mercury and Argus* 88(2307):437. illus. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)
A loom recently patented by Messrs. Hacking and Co., Ltd. is described.

Norton, W.J. Recent improvements in finishing machinery for textiles. Mercerising on the chainless principle. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2309):489. June 16, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extract from paper presented at the Textile Institute conference at Harrogate, June 7-10, 1933. The mercerising machine is described.

S. Le mercerisage des fibres animales et des fibres artificielles de cellulose régénérée. Tiba 11(2): 107-113, tables. Feb.1933. (Published at 61, Avenue Jean-Jaures, Paris, France)

To be continued.

"A review of patents relating to the treatment of wool, silk, cotton, and rayon with acids, alkalis, and other mercerising agents."-Jour.Textile Inst. 24(6): A316. June 1933.

Scholefield, F., and Turner, H.A. Vat dyestuffs on cotton. Textile Recorder 51(603):49-50. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper presented at Textile Institute annual conference, Harrogate, June 7-9, 1933.

Sieber, Wilhelm, and Küsebauch, Karl. Studies on the dyeing of cotton fibre. 2p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Strong, J.H. The tensioning of yarn in winding. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2308): 467, ix, illus. June 9, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Methods of clearing and tensioning cotton yarn are described.

Weber, I.E. The hydrogen peroxide bleaching of wool, cotton and silk. Textile Manfr. 59(703):285-286. July 1933 (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31, King St., West, Manchester, England)

"Abstract of paper read to the Textile Institute Conference."

Wilkinson, William. John Kay's invention--After two centuries. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2307):441, 443, 454, 456. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

From an address at the Kay Bi-centenary celebrations at Bury, May 27, 1933, in commemoration of the "invention of the fly shuttle, which, after two

centuries still remains the basis of modern weaving practice."

Technology of Consumption

Bruce, C. Wool-finished cotton and cotton silks. The magic of the scientist's art. China Jour. 18(6): 347-349. June 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China)

Cotton chutes for fire escapes. Textile Bul.44(20):7. July 13, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Release from the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"Canvas chutes would offer the same evacuation facilities as spiral tubular metal chutes sometimes permanently installed in institutional buildings in this country, at the same time affording the utmost service flexibility in that the canvas chute may be moved from one danger point to another as emergencies arise." The cotton chutes are used successfully in Japan.

Laing, A.B. Muslin in the movies. Fabric walls bring acoustic perfection to Hollywood sets. Textile World 83(8):1252-1253, illus. July, 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"Lord and Lady Pepperell" by Special appointment to his majesty - King cotton. Du Pont Magazine 27(5/6): 20-22, illus. May-June, 1933. (Published at Wilmington, Del.)

Lists some of the "literally hundreds of types of cotton fabric...made in the many acres of floor space occupied by the Pepperell mills."

Pearse, A.S. Cotton bagging in place of jute for Egyptian cotton bales. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Stine, C.M.A. Relation of chemical to other industry. Indus. and Engin. Chem. 25(5):487-495, illus., charts. May, 1933. (Published at 706 Mills Bldg., Washington D.C.)

"Cotton is probably the outstanding example of the chemical industry's use of the products of agriculture."

Chart shows relation of cotton to modern industry.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Algodoneros y aceiteros. Das puntos de vista divergentes sobre el comercio de semilla de algodón. Vida

Agricola 10(113): 1047, 1049,1051,1053,1055,1057, 1058. Apr.1933. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Cotton and oil. The different points of view over the trade in cotton seed.

Exposición de la Union de Fabricantes de aceite del Peru Ltda. acerca del exportación de semilla de algodón (exportation of cottonseed): p.1053,1055, 1057-1058.

Cottonseed cake make up phosphorus deficiency. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(29):12. July 22, 1933 (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

From article by E. J. Maynard in the Denver Record Stockman.

Dimpfel, M.C. Lint room operation made profitable--How. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(27):9,11. July 8, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Urges greater care and reduced cost of production of cotton linters.

Halverson, J.O., and Smith, F. H. Estimation of gossypol in cottonseed meal. A modified method. Indus. and Engin.Chem.(analyt.ed.)5(1): 29-33. Jan.15, 1933. (Published at Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"The Withers-Carruth method as modified by Schwarze and Alsberg for the estimation of gossypol in cotton seed is not adequate for the determination of gossypol in cottonseed meal. The method is improved (for meals) by removing part of the oil by a preliminary extraction with light petroleum."--Jour.Textile Inst.24(4):A231. Apr.1933.

Kilgore, L.B. The change in the peroxide values of corn and cottonseed oils under various storage conditions. Oil and Soap 10(4):66-68, illus. Apr.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The relation between the formation of peroxides in corn and cottonseed oils and the development of rancidity have been studied under three types of storage conditions. A direct relation was shown to exist between them but the exact peroxide value at which organoleptic rancidity sets in depends upon such conditions as the amount of oxygen available, the temperature and the amount of surface exposed. Light exerts an accelerating influence upon the formation of peroxides."--Summary.

Lipovskii, I. Methods for the production of cotton linters and the requisite installation. Chem.Abs. 27(4): 840. Feb.20,1933. (Published by American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)

From Bumazhnaya Prom.11(7): 49-51.1932.

"The existing practice and equipment for delinting cotton and utilization of the linters are discussed."

[Oklahoma cottonseed crushers' association] Oklahoma crushers' 24th annual convention great success. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(26):5,7. July 1, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Report by J. H. Johnston, secretary, of the convention held at Sulphur, Okla., June 26 and 27, 1933.

The relation of gins to oil mills. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 42 (3):3-6. May 1933. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

[Tri-state cottonseed oil mill superintendents association] Superintendents study improved methods. Cotton Oil Press 17(3):15-17. July 1933. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Report of the 10th Annual Convention at Memphis, June 8-10, 1933.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Boyle, J.E. Planned production. Cotton Digest 5(34):4, table. July 8, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Table shows correlation between cotton acreage and yield, 1913-1932.

The author argues that acreage control does not mean yield control.

Cotton code. Text of provisions set up under Recovery act. Textile World 83(8):1244-1245. July 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Gives the text of the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry as revised and presented to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act and signed by President Roosevelt on July 9, 1933 and the conditions added to the code by the President.

Report of hearings on the code is given on p. 1246-1249.

Cotton code and mechanical improvement. Amer. Wool. and Cotton Rptr. 47(26):38,40. June 29, 1933. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Extract from letter of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, in which the following statement is made: "There have been improvements in the mechanical devices used in the industry and in the technique for handling these devices which enable an employe to handle an increased number of operations or machines, and this situation has also been affected through the production of an improved cotton fiber under the leadership of the Department of

Agriculture as the result of which the limiting factor of breakage on spinning and weaving operations has been markedly affected. A stronger staple used in improved machines makes possible the tending of more machines."

Cotton ginners code submitted to Federal government. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(30):3-4,13. July 29, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Contains general synopsis of the code and list of supporting exhibits presented to the Government.

Cotton growers, it's in your hands. Pacific Rural Press 126(1):6. July 1, 1933. (Published at San Francisco, Calif.)

Cottonseed crushers lose F.T.C. code. Commission charges violations of antitrust law in report to Senate and will prosecute. Oil, Paint and Drug Rptr. 123(21):17,26. May 22, 1933. (Published at 12 Gold St., New York, N.Y.)

Comment on statement of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission issued as a result of its investigation of the cottonseed industry.

Full text of code to govern operation of cotton mills. Textile Bul. 44(18):3-4. June 29, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

"The committee defined the term 'cotton textile industry' to mean the manufacture of cotton yarns and/or cotton woven fabrics, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process. The committee stated that it had received the unqualified authorization of mills representing over two-thirds of the cotton spindles and looms in the United States, to act on their behalf with respect to the formulation and adoption of a Code of Fair Competition, under the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Ginners' bond law repealed. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10): 11. July 1933. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.)

Includes copy of Texas H.B.783, a bill repealing the law requiring ginners to be bonded. Use of a metal tag is no longer required.

Indian cotton duties revision. Economist [London] 116 (4685):1240. June 10, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., E.C.4, London, England)

Announcement of the Indian Government's increase of import duties on cotton goods.

Jordan, Harvie. Plowing up 10,000,000 acres of the 1933 crop plan of the U.S. cotton control program. South.Cult. 91(7):2. July 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives "an example involving 30 acres of cotton now planted and growing, of which 10 acres are to be plowed up on a cash reimbursement of \$14 per acre to the grower, with cotton now selling at nine cents per pound, and assuming the acreage so plowed up will produce under favorable conditions, one-half bale per acre," showing "a net profit to the grower of \$28."

Lassetter, W. C. Cotton acreage reduction under the adjustment act. South.Banker 61(1):11,12. July 1933. (Published at 1204 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.)

Describes the government plan for acreage reduction under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Proposed marketing agreement. Cotton Oil Press 17(3):10-11. July 1933 (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Text of an agreement unanimously adopted at a meeting of delegates of cottonseed oil mills of the several states of the South held in Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1933, and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his consideration and approval.

St. Vincent cotton cess. West India Com. Circ. 48 (904):168. Apr. 27, 1933. (Published at 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, England)

"An Ordinance has been passed providing for an increase in the export duty on Sea Island cotton in order to provide for the island's subscription to the West Indian Cotton Growers' Association. A special duty of one halfpenny per lb., which is to be additional to the duty chargeable already under the Export Duties Ordinance of October last year, will be levied for this purpose."-Entire item.

Sloan, G.A. Textile industry's contribution to recovery. Com. and Finance 22(29):631. July 19, 1933. (Published by Theo. H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Comment on the Cotton Textile Industry Code, which went into operation, under the National Industry Recovery Act, on July 17, 1933.

South Carolina mills defend stretch-out. Textile Bul. 44(21):4,27;12,22-23. July 20, 1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Report of hearings at Spartanburg under the

National Recovery Act. Includes statement by S.M. Beattie, president of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association, and extracts from testimony by mill workers.

Suggestions for relieving cotton industry. Chinese Economic Bul. 22(18):278. May 6, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

"A set of measures for the relief of the cotton industry (in China) has been formulated by the Committee for the Direction of Popular Movements under the Central Party Headquarters and submitted to the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. for consideration."

A summary of the measures is given.

[Texas cotton ginners' association] Cotton acreage to be reduced thirty percent. Growing cotton to be destroyed. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10):9, 15-16. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.)

Includes statement submitted at hearing before Agricultural Adjustment Administration, presenting the views of the association.

Uncle Sam will buy your cotton. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman 46(13):3,8. July 1, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Describes the "Wallace plan of cotton acreage reduction."

Wooton, Paul. Cotton and the farm relief program. Textile World 83(8):1286, illus. July 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the drive to reduce the cotton acreage. The personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration handling the cotton program is given.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

British cotton growing association. Report of proceedings at the twenty-eighth annual meeting... May 26th 1933. Brit. Cotton Growing Assoc. [Pub.] 121, 15p. Manchester, 1933.

Bury's part in the evolution of the cotton manufacturing industry. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2307):445. June 2, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Bury [England] is the chief centre of the world for the production of cloth used in technical processes."

Crawford, M.D.C. Certain social and mechanical factors of the industrial revolution. *Carolinas* 2(1):3-5, 27-36, illus. June 1933. (Published at 324 S. Church St. Charlotte, N.C.)

The discussion is illustrated by reference to developments in the cotton textile industry.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the administrative council of the corporation submitted at the twelfth annual general meeting on May 26th, 1933. 74 p., tables. London, 1933.

Annual report for the season 1931-1932. Includes reports from colonies and protectorates, and accounts of research carried on at the Research Station, Trinidad; experiment stations; Manchester University; Imperial College of Science and Technology; and at Rothamsted Experimental Station. Spinning tests at Shirley Institute: p.67-70.

Empire cotton crops for the years 1922-32, excluding India, in bales of 400 lbs., table: p.72.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the twelfth annual general meeting. 5p. [London, 1933]

Great Britain. Privy Council. Department of scientific and industrial research. Report for the year 1931-32. 193p. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933.

The British cotton industry research association p.115-118.

Abstracts in *Textile Mercury* and *Argus* 88(2295): 191. Mar.10,1933; *Textile Weekly* 11(265): 112. Mar. 31, 1933; *Empire Cotton Growing Review* 10(3): 218. July 1933.

Henderson, W.O. The cotton famine on the continent, 1861-5. *Econ. History Rev.* 4(2):195-207. (Published by Economic History Society, 326 Woodstock Road, Oxford, England)

"As in Lancashire, so on the Continent the cotton crisis of 1861-5 and the subsequent financial crisis led to rationalization in the cotton industry--the disappearance of small, incompetent, financially weak mills, the construction of up-to-date mills run by the newest machinery, and an increase in the sources from which cotton was obtained."

International cotton conference at Prague. *Textile Recorder* 51(603):23-24. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Brief report of the International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 7, 1933, including summary of report by Otto Bankwitz on the Depression in the World's Cotton Industry.

Also in *Textile Mercury* and *Argus* 88(2308):462, 463. June 9, 1933.

[International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations] Notice of proposed amendments and additions to the statutes of the International cotton federation. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Medical research council (Gt. Brit.). Industrial health research board. Twelfth annual report...to 30th June 1932. 57p. London, H.M.Stationery off., 1932.

High temperature and humidity...in relation to lost time, sickness and accidents, and mortality... cotton weaving industry: p.6.

High temperature and humidity in relation to output. Cotton and linen weaving: p.7-8.

"In cotton weaving the output fell off at temperatures above 74° (when the air had a relative humidity of 78%), whilst in air at a temperature of 78° it fell off when the relative humidity exceeded 80%."- Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2):A128. Feb. 1933.

Morton, W.E. Technical training for the cotton industry. Textile Manfr. 59(703):259. July 1933. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31, King St., West, Manchester, England)

"Abstract of paper read to the Association of Technical Institutions."

Taylor, H.G. Technical colleges of the future. Part-time day education in the cotton trade? Textile Weekly 11(276):417, 418. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Technical education in the cotton trade. Textile Manfr. 59(703):260. July, 1933. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31, King St., West, Manchester, England)

Comment on the recent report of the Joint Standing Committee (Industry and Education) of representatives of the trade bodies and an education panel under the auspices of the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

"Vocational training in the mills and in school is recommended for textile operatives, and a differentiation of courses for adults, overlookers, clerical staff managers, including more general 'textile technology.'"

Texas Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1932. 232p. College Station, Tex., [1933?]

Partial contents: Inheritance in cotton, by D.T. Killough: p.43-44.-Crop variety tests, by D.T. Killough: p.47.-Time and method of intertillage, by E.B.

Reynolds: p.47-48.-Time and method of seed and bed preparation, by E.B.Reynolds:p.48-49.-Crop improvement, by E.B.Reynolds,D.T.Killough:p.49.-Rate and distribution of seed and time of thinning cotton, by E.B.Reynolds:p.49.-The ginning of cotton in relation to the market value of lint, by D.T.Killough, G.T.McNess:p.52-53.-Fertilizer experiments in the control of root rot, by H.E.Rea: p.55.-The mechanical harvesting of cotton, by D.T.Killough, H.P.Smith: p.55-56.-Effects of radiation on cotton, by W.R.Horlacher, D.T.Killough: p.56.-Asexual propagation of cotton, by H.E.Rea: p.57.-Cotton root rot disease, by J.J.Taubenhaus, W.N.Ezekiel: p.59.-A study of the organization and management of farms in the high plains cotton area of Texas, by C.A.Bonnen: p.79-80.-Local cotton marketing study, by L.P.Gabbard, W.E.Paulson: p.81-82.

[Textile institute] Annual conference of the institute, Harrogate, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th June 1933. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(6):P97-P108. June 1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Includes Annual Mather Lecture by T. Oliver, entitled "The human element in the textile industries."

Also in Textile Manfr. 59(702):230-231. June 1933.

Trade call to economic conference...Cotton congress resolution. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2309): 484. June 16, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Report of meeting of International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 7-10, 1933. Gives quotation from a statement by W.H.Catterall on the position of the Lancashire cotton industry, and resolutions passed by the congress.

C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
to be issued Sept.8, Oct.9, Nov.8, Dec.8,1933.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United
States: to be issued Nov.3, Dec.1, 1933; Apr.13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of
ginning season.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles:
issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manu-
factured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about
the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Aug.23, Sept.
8, Dec.20, 1933; Jan.23, Mar.20,1934.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Cotton Goods in World Markets: issued weekly.

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.

International Knit Goods News: issued monthly.

Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.